e Married a Prince of Schlerwig-Relatein, and Seven Xears after his Beath Wedded Von Meltke's Pamons Chief of Staff,

A question which is just now agitating the political long heads of the Berlin court is how the powerful influence which the daughter of a New York merchant wields over the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany will be used in the event of the death of the Kaiser Fredarick, whose tenure of life is conceded to be so exceedingly uncertain as to make even the prection that he will last through the summer months unsafe.

months unsafe.

The Herlin correspondent of the New York
Tribune, says of this coming power behind the
German throne in a recent letter: Like all persons of het-headed and semewhat self-suffi

wax in the hands of a clever and clear-headed woman. In his particular case the woman happens to be an Amer-loan lady the daughter of a New York banker of the mann of David "Led," who in 1884 was created by the Emperor of Austria a Princess von Noer in her ewn right on the occasion of her morganatic marriage with Prince Prederick of Schleswig-Hoistein.

The "occasional correspondent" who furmished the above facts to the Tribune, while he was correct in his estimates of the ascendancy of the lady named over the headstrong heir to the imperial throne, is all at sea in regard to the family history of his "American Princess." Mary Lee, the present Countess of Waldersee, is the daughter of David Lee, who was a

prominent merchant in this city thirty years ago. The Lees are a Connecticut family, the founder of the family in this country having en one of the first settlers of that State, and derived his lands from the Indians. This original David Lee settled at Richfield, Conn., about one hundred years before the Revolution. A later Lee was a Captain in the Revolutionary war, but when those stirring times were past the Lees once more settled down to the reaceal pursuits of the gentleman farmer. The grandfather of the Countess Waldersee

was a plain, but sturdy farmer of Richfield, and it is certain that his son David was not ed at home, but grew up into a self-reliant manhood. David Lee had made up his mind when but a lad that not only would he become a merchant, but a rich merchant as He came to New York city in 1810 with this intention, and when he died at his house in Union square in 1858 he at least enjoyed the estisfaction of having accomplished what he had set out to do. Mr. Lee was engaged in the wholesale grocery business on Front street first with David Leavitt, and Dater & Miller. He was ambitious and desirous of standing first in the estimation of his business associates, and when he thought he had acquired sufficient wealth and reputation he retired to private life and gave himself up to the education of his children and the enjoyment of travel. At that time the Lee family resided in an old-fashioned house on Cellege place, which was then a fashionable quarter of the city.

sided in an old-fashioned house on Cellege place, which was then a fashionable quarter of the city.

Mary Lee, now Countess Waldersee, and the sny of Berlin court circles by reason of her intimate relations with the future Emperor and Empress of Germany, was one of the belies of that old New York which had a College place for its Fifth avenue. She was an exceedingly beautiful girl, and it need hardly be said that the affluent son of the Richfield farmer was very proud of her beauty, and the bright intelligence which enhanced its charm. He gave her every advantage of education and improvement that wealth could procure, and her brilliant response to all his lavish expenditure more than equalled his foadest expectations. Mary Lee developed into a woman whose graces of intellect were quite on a par with her physical perfection.

It was while on a visit to Paris twenty-five years ago that Miss Lee mether first husband, then Prince side at least, and after a brief but ardent courtship he succeeded in obtaining the beautiful American's promise to marry himon certain conditions. Being a royal Prince, he would be obliged to resign his rank and tiles in order to marry an untitled woman of Miss Lee's condition in life, unless, indeed, she should consent to a morganatic or leit-handed marriage. This, although devotedly attached to her lever, Miss Lee absolutely refused to consent to. Prince Frederick appreciated and deferred to her scruptes. Rather than lose her, be voluntarily abdicated his rank and titles as a solon of the royal house, and assumed the name and condition of Prince von Noer, and so married the American beauty like a true lover and a gallant gentleman.

The wedding was celebrated at Paris with procure of the party and deference of the party was proposed to the hump and continue of prince on Noer, and so married the American beauty like a true lover and a gallant gentleman.

married the American beauty like a true lover and a gallant gentleman.

The wedding was celebrated at Paris with great pomp and circumstance, and the happy ouple went on a bridal tour through Egypt and the Holy Land. The Prince von Noer, if at first infatuated with his wis's beauty, was not slow in recognizing and more and more admiring her exceptional mental gits. Her sway over him became supreme, and not long after their marriage he made a will by which she would inherit on his death his entire estate, values at some \$4,000.000. As it turned out, the Prince's action in this respect was most timely, for after having visited Beirut, and while on the point of embarking for Smyrna, he was selzed with an apoplectic fit, and died in a few hours. So it came about that beautiful Mary Lee, after a married life which had terminated in the short space of six months, was at the age of 23 a widow, a Princess of the Austrian the short space of six months, was at the age of 23 a widow, a Princess of the Austrian Empire in her own right, and one of the richest women in Europe.

For a time after her husband's death the Princess to Noer lived in strict seclusion, devoting herself to charitable works and altogether abjuring society. She mourned the Prince sincerely, and made up her mind never to marry again, but to devote her life and wealth to the poor and unfortunate. But about a year after her husband's death her friends began to besiege her with entreaties to go into the world again, and she finally riched to their persuasions.

wealth to the poor and unfortunate. But about a year after her husband's death her friends began to besiege her with entreaties to go into the world again, and she finally yielded to their persuasions.

Once in the world again Mme. Von Noer found herself the centre of an admiring court, of which the most ardent components were suitors for her hand and fortune. But she had no wish to marry again, and her life flowed eveniy on until fully seven years separated her from the day when the Prince de Noer had breathed his last in her arms under the Eastern skies. She had taken up her quarters about this time at a fashionable German watering place, and here it was that she first saw the Count Yaldersee, who beloaged to an ancient Prussian family, and was besides one of the handsomest men of his day. Count Waldersee, who beloaged to an ancient Prussian family, and was besides one of the King and of Count Bismarck, and also spoken of as one of the rising young officers of the army. Count Waldersee is still a handsome man, and the qualities which distinguished him in those early days have matured with time, so that to-day, in the estimation of his contemporaries, there is no clearer-headed or more ambitious man than he in the empire. At the time he met and loved the beautiful Frincess Noer, he was a Major-General in the army. To-day he is Moltke's Chief of Staff, and, next to the Commander-in-Chief, the most influential personage in that vast machine, the imperial army.

After his marriage Waldersee's riss was rapid, and it is said that his wife's boauty and eleverness contributed in ne small degree to this destrable end. His services during the Franco-German war served to still further distinguish him, and resulted several years later is his being nominated to the post of deputy to you Moltke, with the rank of Unartermaster-General of the imperial army. His wife's salon speedily became notable as the headquarters of the Bismarckian party, and Bismarck himself was froughter increased in 18th, when Prince Waldersee, who wa

of the second is succession to the imperial throne.

Bo well and delicately has the Countess Waldersee used her prerogative of relationship to the Orows Princess is smoothing the latter's troubled voyaging among the shoals of court life that at the present time not only the Princess herself, but also Prince William, swear by the American, and fellow her counsels in preference to those of the Empress's sentimentatoward the Countess Waldersee are not of the friendliest description, although it must be added in justice to the gentle nature of the Countess that she does not is any degree return her royal adversary's antipathy, but invariably speaks of her in the most admiring

divances to the Grewn Princes have been dictated by her warm and motherly nature and her desire to make easier the difficult path of a beloved friend. The Countees is act a political wirepuller in any sense of the word, but quite the contrary. The srominence she now enjoys in the political world of Germany has been that the contrary. The srominence she now enjoys in the political world of Germany has been that the contrary. The srominence she now enjoys in the political world of Germany has been thrust upon her by the irony of events; she has not schemed for if. She santains the traditions of the American housewife; she is devoted to her home, her husband, her children, and her poor people.

Various stories are cfreulated concerning the Countess Waldersee's influence ever the Crown Princess, which must all of them be taken with a grain of salt. Among others is the report that for mere than five montas the Crown Princess entirely ceased to correspond with her mother-in-law, and also that the Countess is directly responsible for the favor with which the young couple have treated Court Chaplain Stocker, the leader of the "Judenheits" movement, who is sald to be the most outspoken of the enemies of the present Emperor and Emperor and Emperor and Emperor and Emperor and Emperor and emperses.

It is well known that the present Emperor is liberal in his religious views, and when he went as far resently as to be present with his wife at the inauguration of a Jewish synagogue in order to manifest his disapproval of the persecution of the Jews, nobody was surprised.

It is not impossible that the political significance of the intimacy of the Crewn Prince and Princess with the Countess Waldersee may have been exaggerated. Fut the fact remains that the court paid to her recently has had its origin in the facts above set forth, and that, however much she may dislike her present forture prospects of hee husband. The Countes has a brother living in New York, David Eralley Lee, who is a well-known member of the Union Club.

FRANKFORD AND WATERVLIET. The Site for the Gun Factory Under the

Const Defence Pinn. WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Fortification bill introduced by Senator Dolph of Oregon is now complete and ready for discussion and action. This is the measure based directly upon the recommendations of the Gun Foundry Board of 1884 and the Fortifications Board of 1885. It appropriates to the defence of the leading ports on the Atlantic, the Pacific, the lakes, and the Gulf \$21,500,000 for the next fiscal year, \$9,000,000 a year for the succeeding eleven years, and \$5,877,800 for the year ending June 30, 1901. The aggregate for the thirteen years is \$126.877,800; and this amount results from a careful calculation by experts, after the the entire water frontier of the country in a still it averages only about \$9,000,000 a year. and the current River and Harbor bill proposes to expend \$20,000,000 for next year alone. done upon the forts for a dozen years, the amount spoken of really represents the expenditures of a quarter of a century, or an average annual outlay of only \$5,000,000. average annual outlay of only \$5,000,000.

Most of the amendments introduced by the Senate Committee into Mr. Dolph's bill are

verbal and of minor consequence. One that is worthy of notice is the provision that the Sechave the nower of appointing and remeving the

have the power of appointing and remeving the Advisory Board of Construction, while a second allows the work to be done either at Government shops or by contract, as shall seem most dasirable. But most noticeable is the substitution of Watervliet, at West Troy, for Frankford, as the site for the Government gun factory to be oreouted for the purpose of assembling and finishing the parts of the heavy guns which may be provided under contract by private foundries.

The Watervliet Arsenal had originally been selected by the Gun Foundry Board as the proper site for the army gun factory, and the Washington Yard as the one for the navy gun factory. But while Senator Hawley's Heavy Ordance bill was pending in the Forty-ninth Congress, Secretary Endicott, as it now appears, addressed to the Senate Military Committee a letter declaring that Franklerd Arsenal ought to be substituted for Watervliet. This recommendation was based on the opinion of the Chief of Ordnance, and the change thus suggested was made. But it now appears from the report of the Senate Committee on Coast Defences that last year a Board of Ordnance officers, consisting of Liout. Col. Plagier, Lieut. Col. Micrdecat, and Lieut. Col. Plagier, Lieut. Col. Micrdecat, and Frankford Arsenals, the determine which was really the better site for a fully equipped gun factory. The instructions given to these officers were definite and minute:

The Board will therefore keep such nitmate object in view, and will determine which was ready the setter site for a fully equipped gun factory. The instructions given to these officers were definite and minute:

The Board will therefore keep such nitmate object in view, and will determine which was ready to the shops and appliances that would be required, from building a pactor of emailial navers are a strenged transportation of material and guna beth by water and rail its proximity to the centres of skilled laber, manufacturers' supplies, and tuel.

Facilities for a groof but, convenient to the works for fring incidental fe

It appears from the report of the Board that it made a most careful study of the rival sites, sub-dividing the points already indicated into four-tion separate considerations. The advantages and disadvantages of each were carefully noted, and the following results were reached: After careful consideration of all the cussed, the Board finds that in all matter fullowing there is no decided auperiority in

After careful consideration of all the solate discussed, the Seard finds that in all matters except the following there is no decided superferity in case of these arrenals ever the other. Watervilet provides excellent foundations whereast. Watervilet provides excellent foundations whereast. Watervilet provides excellent the former has better facilities for labor, and its water connection with the nerthern fresuler is of imperiance; but its great and important advantages ever Frankford are that the immediate concentration of the department gun plant can be there effected mars cheaply, that it has larger and better buildings and more ground for immediate expansion, and that unoccupied adjacent lands furnish the possibility of extension in the distant dure into se great an establishment as the fature wants of the country may demand.

It now becomes clear why the contest between these two sites was se obstinately carried on during the Forty-ninth Congress, thereby doing much to eatirely defeat not only all the coast defeace bills, but even the ordinary appropriations for the care of existing works, in both sections of that Cengress. The sevocates of Frankford were hardly to be blamed for insisting on its advantages, when they had with them the authority of Gen. Beneft and the Sectorary of War, the latter directly declaring that "the gun factory ought not to be erected at Watervilet Arsenal, but at Frankford." None the less apparent, however, is it that the present change of view on the part of these very officials in favor of Watervilet, as the result of a most careful investigation by a board of experienced officers, appointed for the express purpose, the former controversy may now properly cease, and this obstacle to coast defence legiciation be regarded as removed.

It is unnecessary to quote from the committee's report the strong presentation of the need of coast protection, since on this point ine opinion of the people is practically unanimous. Indeed, the report expressiy declares that "from every quarter com

entire sum required for this purpose is the most judicious, and in the end the cheapest, course:

If we are to enter upon this work at all, all will agree that it should be entered upon with a definite plan in view, which should not be subject to be changed from time to time to the stage of the subject to be changed from time to time to the subject to be changed from time to time to the subject to be changed from time to time to the subject to be changed from time to time to the subject to be changed from time to time to the subject to be changed from time to time to the subject to be changed from the subject to t

No Tolling Which Bled First. On July 18, 1886, Adrien and Lucie Crucy,

brother and sister, living at 60 Lexington avenue, were found dead in their beds in her room, he in one bed and she in another, shot with the same pistel. She was an old maid, and he an old becheler. They left this pets:

They left a small estate, and the Surrogate was required to decide which died first in order to dispose of the property. Surrogate Ransom gave his escaled preservant, it was that both died together. The effect of this is to give the estate of Adrice to his redditors, and to give the estate of Adrice to her French helts.

ES SMARRE OFFICERED APPAROR HOAR. m. Abe

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The extravagant assumptions and baseless claims of Senator Hoar's recent speech at the Ma-rietta centennial might possibly crystallize into false history were it not for the fact that hundrads of other similar celebrations are seen to occur in the States formed from the great Northwest Territory. At these gatherings it will be clearly shown that the settlement of the little town of Marietta was of ne pelitical or national significance. In the same year Col. Spencer, Major Gano, Judge Geforth, Major Kibbey, Judge Foster, Col. Brown, Capt. associates, under the lead of Major Benjamin Stites of Pennsylvania, founded Columbia, at the mouth of the Little Miami. In the same year, also, Matthias Denman and Robert Patterson, with a New Jersey colony, founded Cincinnati. In the year following Judge Symms and a colony founded North Bend. Accordingly Burnet says in his history: "The Miami valley took the lead of every other portion of the great West in population and enter-There were at this time at least half a dozen

land companies, who had obtained grants from Congress, actively at work either in surveying land companies, who had obtained grants from Congress, actively at work either in surveying sites for towns and cities or preparing for the work of colonizing their lands by recruiting emigrants. But har more powerful than any of these was the State of Connecticut, which, after ceding to the United States far more land than also extained States far more land than also extained the wastern Reserve. Of this she also to also own citizens, who had suffered great losses during the war of the Havolution. 500,000 Connecticut made her a more potent factor in determining the character and destiny of Obio, and perhaps of the Northwest Territory, than all the other New England States combined. In 1795 she seld the balance of her lands, some 3,000,000 of acres, to thirty-six of her meet wealthy and reliable citizens, acting under the name of the 'Cennecticut Land Company.' This organization soon sent out a party of surveyors under the directice of Ges. Mosse Cleaveland, the agent of the company, to allet the lands and place them in the market. Augustus Porter was principal surveyor, with four assistants, also a cemusissary, a physician, principal boatman, thirty-seven employees, and other perseas who came as immigrants. They came in open boats frem Buffalo, bringing horses and cattle, and en the Fourth of July, 1796, landed near Conneant Creek, where they founded Fort Independence, and celebrated the great anniversary with toasts and speechs and general hilarity. Gen. Cleaveland then divided his surveyers inte several parties, and sent them in different directions to select and survey town sites. In about three weaks he had selected the site of Cleveland, which his staff insisted should be named after the General. His companions always called him 'Messa,' for the reason, as they said, 'that he had led the people into the wilderness.'' From this time the settlement of the liserye was exceedingly appld. There soon arcse Warren, Barpersiled, Geneva, Chardon, and the principal set of the work of the party of the religious of t work of colonizing their lands by recruiting

Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio:"
On New. 27, 1787, Congress made and completed a contract with the agents of the Ohio Company by which they conveyed to said company 1,500,000 acres for 3,000,000 to be paid for in final settlement securicies. The title thus obtained, a band of sixty men under the direction of Gen. Rutus Futuran, uncert from New England and under pay of the Ohio Company, landed at the moutle of the Musician River on the "The of April of the Marietta Colonista were, they were a self-secrificing colony. For good reasons they came for the purpose of improving their ewn candition. They were also lired men, bound to de the work of the Ohio Company. Their duties were ministerial and not judicial. They were sent to found the little town of Marietta and not to found "Eve States equal in area to the Austrian empire and larger than any country in Europe except Rassia."

For all this "greatness thrust upon them" the For all this "greatness thrust upon them" the humble servants of the Ohio Company are not

For all this "greatness thrust upon them" the humble servants of the Ohio Company are not responsible. They aspired to no such distinction, and did nothing whatever to deserve it. There is no reason, therefore, for making the 7th of April a national heliday in honor of Marietta.

There was no contest with slavery in the settlement of Ohio. She was as secure as Canada against that curse. Whether the ordinance of '87 were enforced or not, the leading men ef the South were quite as decirous then as those of the North that slavery should not be extended. The erdinance of '87 did not prevent alavery is the great Northwest but the character of the settlers and the laws of nature did prevent it. Calboun had not then combined the South on the slave questien as he did in 1833, after his failure to combine slavehelders on the tariff, so there was no contest whatever on that question in the settlement of the Northwest but Fritory.

A criticism something like the above is made in the Boston Heraid in its exuberant culcgy of Mr. Hear's speech, but the writer disregards the facts both of geography and history when he says that the laws of nature were a factor in making Kansas a free State. If he will take the map of Missouri he will see that the Platte Purchase, which was more densely populated with slaves than any other part of Missouri, was separated from Ransas only by the Missouri River. The industry of that section was the cultivation of hemp during the summer, and its breaking, balling, and preparing for market during the winter. This gave cestinuous work for the slaves. Atchison, Stringfellow, and all the Platte Purchase papers appealed to the cotton-growing slave holders to come to Kansas and take up the hemp industry as altogether more profitable than cotton raising. They said truly that the soil and climate of eastern Kansas were just like those of the Platte Purchase. These positions were never refuted, and ceuid not be. Therefore it is plain that in the case of Kansas "the laws of nature" were on the side of alav

PITTSBURGH'S FOOTPADS.

Another Lady Knocked Bown and Robbed in Bread Daylight.

PITTSBURGH, April 14.—Early this afternoon, Mrs. H. L. Wood, a prominent lady of the east end, was knocked down by two men and rebbed of a diamond ring and a wallet containing a small sum of money. The assault was made small sum of money. The assault was made on one of the most prominent thoroughfares, and was witnessed by a number of persons. After securing their plunder the highwaymen started down the street pursued by several men. At Liberty and Centre avenues the robers turned on their pursuers and fired several shots, which had the effect of compelling them to give up the chase. Mrs. Wood was not seriously injured. This is the fourth time within as many months that defenceless women have been assaulted and robbed in that part of the city in broad daylight.

Guilty of Forging a Will.

CLEVELAND, April 14.—A year ago last De-cember Martha Hall McDenald died, leaving property worth \$10,000. She had a son whom she had not seen for many years. Just before she died she seat for him, and he came from his home in Illinois. Before his arrival she was nursed by Mrs. L. A. Beck, whose husband was a medical student. After Mrs. McDonald's death two wills were presented at the Probate office. One gave Afra Beck all of Mrs. McDonald's compe. One gave Afra Beck all of Mrs. McDonald's property, while the other made Joseph Hall, the son, the only heir. Mrs. Beck, her husband, Joseph Corbett, and L. A. Harper were arrested for largery. The three men were witnesses to the allocated torsed will. Four weeks and Mr. and Mrs. Beck were put on trial, and too day the jury returned a verdict of guilty. This is said to be the first will tergery case in the West where a vestice was returned against the section.

THE DISS DEBAR DISGORGES.

LAWYER MARSE HAS GOT HIS MOUSE

BAOK FOR \$11,000. But It's a Priendly Proceeding and Part of the Joint Effect by the Lawyer and the Medium to Defeat the Proceeding. Mrs. Ann Debar has given back the temple given to her by the deluded lawyer, Luther R. Marsh, by executing a deed conveying it back to him. She has assured herself that she can

keep her grasp on him, and the reconveyance of the property will assist her and Mr. Marsh in defeating the presecution of herself and the three other prisoners.
All day yesterday the air was freighted with mysterious hists of a bomb that was to be exploded in behalf of the defence to knock the resecution higher than a kits. But that was

as far as any of the prisoners would go. Young Lawrence had evidently got a jacketing for talking so much the day before, and would not talk any more. Lawyer John D. Townsend spent over an hour with the Debar in the afternoon, and was accompanied by Titus Merritt, the gray old Spirituslist who attended her when she was in court. The lawyer at 4 o'clock produced a falseness of the charge of conspiracy or swin-

manuscript, which he said would show the falseness of the charge of conspiracy or swinding made against the woman. "At best," said he. "there could be only a conviction of a misdemeaner, involving a year's imprisonment and \$500 fine. Any mere adventuress would take the risk of all that rather than give up property worth \$40,000 or \$50,000."

Then, reading from the closely written manuscript, Mr. Townsend continued:

"Ne further application will be made to ball Mrs. Diss Debar or those imprisoned with her on the charge of conspiracy before the day of the hearing. Wednesday. Before I called on Mrs. Diss Debar yesterday morning I had determined to test her by declining to be retained in her behalf unless she offered to return to Mr. Marsh the honse and furniture be had deeded to her. When brought into the counsel room she had a letter in her hand which was addressed to Mr. Marsh, and which she requested me to read, and if I approved of it to hand to that gentleman. I held it in my hand for a mement, and had commenced to make the suggestion I have referred to, when she interrupted me and requested me to read the letter she had handed me. I read:

Toma Folica Paisos, New York, April IR, 1868.

Dean Ma. Massi: It shall not be said that I have not

the letter she had handed me. I read:

Town Folice Prison. New York. April 18, 1898.

Dyan Mr. Marsi: It shall not be said that I have not done all in my power to place things in their proper light, and te mitigate your share of our common affiction.

The whole persecution of me is based on the ownership of 168 Madison avenue. To dispose of that question at once I hereby sincerely and freely effer you (as I did months and) has house and all and whaloover belongs to real it.

Will recentli call and see me with the proper papers I will recentle them at once.

A the gress claims you to be incane because you well-untarily deeded this property to me, to take effect after your death, let me urge you at once to accept the return at loffer, if only as a means of eatablishing your sanity, if by such act of mine you can regain the confidence of your friends as to your mental integrity, I shall only be land.

As the grees claims you to be insane because you veluntarily deeded this property to me, to take effect after your death, let me urge you at once to accept the return as I offer, if only as a meane of establishing your sanity, if by each act of mine you can regain the confidence of your triesals as to your meatal lategrity, I shall only be toe gind.

I am, my dear and noble friend, with very distingulabed respect and consideration.

"After leaving the Tombs I at once informed Mr. Marsh that I had such a letter, and requested him, if he would receive the property, to prepare a proper doed and meet me at my office at 4 e'clock that afternoon. He came, and we went to the prison, and both Mrs. Diss Debar and the General executed the deed. I accompanied Mr. Marsh, at his request, after leaving the Tombs, to the residence of Justice Ribberth. Mr. Marsh showed the letter and deed received from Mrs. Diss Debar to that official, and offered himself again as bail for all of the imprisoned parties, saying that he could justify in more than \$50,000. Justice Rilbreth declined to accept him as bail, saying that while he did not intimate that Mr. Marsh was insane, he still felt that on the subject of Mrs. Diss Debar at the remarkers. I then remarked to the Justice that as he had placed the amount of hail in the case of Mrs. Diss Debar at a very high figure, partly on the ground, as he stated, that she was in peasession of a large amount of Mr. Marsh's judgment was not as correct as in regard to other matters. I then remarked to the Justice that as he had placed the amount of bail, may we have so informed our clients, who acquiesce.

"There are one or two things that I think it is but just for me to state. One is that Mr. Marsh has autherized me to make public now in this way that he prepared the deed of property of 166 Madison avenue to Mrs. Diss Debar without her knowledge, and that leave the say that she had nothing to de with mortgaging the property. She could not do so, as he had a life interest in it. Of the \$11.000 prod

No. 166 Madison avenue city of New Hork, and wnere than twenty-eight years last past, to Mrs. Editha L. Diss Debar, wife of Gen. Joseph H. Diss Debar, in fee simple, and to ber helfs forever, it being the wish and hope that after I chall have departed this life the same should in her keeping and that of her children and children's children after her, be kept and centinued as it is now, a sacred temple dedicated to GOD

children and children's children after her, be kept and continued as it is now, a sacred temple dedicated to and devoted to his service.

Now, therefore, of my swn free will and right, and as a gift inter vices, in due form, and accempanied by contemporaneous delivery, attested by these pressuits. I dehereby give, donate, transfer, convey, and deliver to the said Editha L. Dies Benar all the furniture, bedding, linen, silver, creckery, beeks, pictures, and all things appurienant (and also all manuscripts), which are now in said heuse, and due delivery make thereof to her; and also all similar articles which i may hereafter purchase and string into the said heuse in part equipment thereof.

In consideration thereof (and for which transfer this arreement by her is part consideration), the said Heilma L. Dies Debar, do hereby agree with the said Marsh, that I will, and hereby defended the heater of the said Marsh, that I will, and hereby defended the natural life, to have the free, full, unobstructed, and unmoiented use thereof as long as he shall live.

And, as aforesaid, lagree to assist him in keeping, preserving, cleaning, and maintaining to erder and repair, the said property during said period as he, the said Marsh, shall from time to time, request.

It is understood that the said house, thus equipped, shall after my departure from this life, he kept by the said Ediths L. and her descendants as leng as possibly may be, as I have dedicated, and keep it new as and for A SA(KED TEMPLE TO THE LORD.

Dated at said number 169 Madissos avenue, is said city of New York, this fitteenth day of anyout A. D. 1807. Levren & Marsh, shalls, and her descendants as leng as possibly may be, as I have dedicated and keep it new as and for A SA(KED TEMPLE TO THE LORD.

Reserval L. Dies Drana.

Witness, J. Romains Brown.

Witness, J. Romains Brows.

The deed of transfer was filed in the Register's office yesterday morning. The language of the other deed was followed in part. The expressed consideration is \$11,000, the amount raised by the mortwages, but Mr. Townsend said that he did not know what that meant, as he had understood that the consideration named would be \$1.

Lawyor Hummel of the prosecution returned from Beston yesterday morning. He said he had secured some evidence against the Diss Debar woman which will be adduced at the examination. He will not disclose the character of it, but simply says that they knew more about her in Boston than they do here. Later, he said that the return of the property and the ioning forces between Marsh and the defendants would not affect the strength of the case against the latter for conspiracy.

THE COURT ROOM DANCE.

Mayor Hewitt Doesn't Believe in Police Boat Junketing, for Instance. It was reported yesterday that Mayor Hewitt proposed to make charges exainst Keeper Clarksen of the new Court House for using the court rooms for the wedding recep-tion of his daughter. The Mayor has not made tion of his daughter. The Mayor has net made up his mind to prefer charges, but he did say this when questioned by a 8UN reporter:

"I certainly disapprove of the use of public offices for such a purpose. A lanitor of a public building has undoubtedly the right to use the apartments allotted to him for the social enjoyment of his family, but id on not think he has a right to use court rooms for such a purpose. I do not think that seeple's servants should use the public property as if it were their own. I disapprove of the use of the police boat or the Charity Commissioners boats for attending yacht races in the harbor of tunketing of any kind. But the Court House is within the balliwick of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Chicago Union Bakers Will Strike, CHICAGO, April 14.—A strike among the union bakers has been decided upon, and probably to-morrow morning the men in all the shops in the city will quit work. The cause of the trouble is similar to that which led to the brewers' strike. The bakers belong to the Central Labor Union. The Boss Bakers' Union signed an agreement with their workmen as to wages and hours of labor, agreeing also to recognize the union as a union. Some weeks ago they met and determined to have nothing further to de with the union, and because her included the strike the union as a union.

uring for the First Performance of the Campantal Opera Troups, There was a wild torrent of Italian from half a dozen voices at once, and a sawing of arms in violent gesture. It sounded suspi-ciously like swearing, but there were ladies present, and presumably the language was represent, and presumably the language was re-stricted to an earnest plea to the carpenters to stop pounding while music was in progress. It was on the stage of the Academy of Music, at neon Friday. Signor Campanini's entire operatic company was present, engaged in a rehearsal of Verdi's "Otello," the first perform-ance of which in this country will be given to-morrow evening. All the boxes and the bal-conies were draped with unbleached cotton loth to present them from the dust, and is the cloth to pretect them from the dust, and in the orchestra sat an interested audience of five persons, one of whem was a Sun reporter. The great stage was in a comically undressed

condition. The heavy drep curtain had been rolled up out of sight; suspended from various

came only part way down to the fleer, giving bird's-eye glimpses of hanging palaces, trees like a forest of orchids with their roots in the air, minutely painted tapestries that will glow like gold under the fierce rays of the calcium light; all the space at either side usually concealed from view by movable wings was clear of scenery and was the stamping ground of seventy men and women in overcoats and ulsters, and with hats on, who occasionally rushed toward the place where the footlights ought to be and let their voices out in harmonious phrases directed at a tall man with his hat on the back of his head. That was Signor De Rialp, the chorus director. He bustled about in front of his singers, waving his arms frantically and shouting directions. singing a phrase now with the basses, and again reënforcing the wavering soprance with alinging a phrase now with the basses, and again reënforcing the wavering sopranos with a mighty baritons voice. At the back of the stage the chief carpenter and his assistants were busy with actsors and pasts pots, and saws and hammers, mounting the scenery that had been imported from Farma. Italy, expressive for this production. As fast as they secured a forest or palace wall to sleader wooden frames they holsted it to its place in the loft and wont to work on a new one.

At the end of the centre alise in the orchestra a gaspipe with arms like those of a cross had been erected, and in the light it gave the sixty musicians who played all winter at the Metropolitan Opers House were sawing and blowing under the energetic beating of Sig. Cleofente Campanini, a young brother of the great tener. There was no half spherical screen in front of the footlights to shield the prompter, but in its place was an ordinary chair, on which sat Sig. Alfredo Gore, reading the lines of the libretto and delivering now and then the musical cues to the principals who were grouped about him. Everybody except Cleofente Campanini had his hat on. Italo Campanini, with his hat pulled over his eyes, wandered restlessly about the stage, taking a general command of all proceedings. He had seen "Otello" performed thirty consecutive times at La Scala, in Milan, and if that were not sufficient to give him a good idea of how things ought to be done, he had a guide in the form of a book of 108 large pages, in which directions to the minutest detail were set down by the La Scala people concerning the setting of the scenery and the conduct of stage business.

An ordinary picket fence, such as one sees in

directions to the minutest detail were set down by the La Scala people concerning the setting of the seenery and the conduct of stage business.

An ordinary picket fence, such as one sees in front of country dwellings, had been placed for some purpose unknown before the proscendum box at the stage right, and alongside it were some chairs, where sat several people in whom operagoers take a deal of interest. One was a little lady in a rich brown dress and a light walking jacket. She had a plain hat on, and a veil partly concealed her features. When she spoke it was ima deep voice, almost as heavy as a man's. That was Mme. Sofia Scalchi, and the black-bearded gentleman bealds her was Signor Leili, her husband. She is to play Emilia in the opera, a part designed for soprano veice, but which offers no real difficulties to Mme. Scalchi, whose voice commands an unusual compass. With her in the group was another little lady, dressed almost entirely in black. She had a refined Italian face, and her extremely dark curly hair had been trimmed so short that it barely concealed her neck She is to make her first appearance in this country to-morrew sight, and she comes with the fame and prestige of a brilliant series of successes in Europa. She is known on the stage as Signora Eva Tetrazzini, prima donna of the Royal Opera House in Madrid. To plain, upprefessional Americans, she would be Mrs. Carappanini. Wife of Geofonte, the conductor. Her rôle in the opera naturally will be Desdemona, which the Italians pronounce Desdaymonah, with the accent on the second syllable.

Among the men in front of the box whom everybody likes to see and hear was Signor Antonio Galassi. He kept his overcoat on during the entire rehearsal, and gesticulated with his umbrella in lieu of a sword. He was the only one of the entire company who rehearsed dramatically, giving all the force and intensity of expression that the part of Iago demands, and moving through the "business" very nearly as if he were in full costume before an audience. Other famil had been trimmed so short that it barely cencealed her neck She is to make her first appearance in this country to-morrew might, and she comes with the fame and prestige of a brilliant series of successes in Europa. She is known on the stage as Signora Eva Tetrazzini, prima donna of the Royal Opera House in Madrid. To plain, unprefessional Americans, she would be Mrs. Campanini, wife of Cleofonte, the conductor. Her role in the operance Destaurally will be Destermona, which the litalians pronounce Destaurane, which the accent on a second syliable.

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The person about whem, perhaps, there has been the most curriesity, was a stall, gale man, with a light full beard, whe lounged about the stage dressed in a suit of gray. He toyed inaguidly with a came as he placed his foet familiarly of his voice in rehearsal was exceedingly pleasant, and if he retains this feature as notably when he sings in full veice, and if he proves to have dramatic stuff in him, well as in the proves to have dramatic stuff in him, well as in the country in this matter censists of the Europe of the Country of his voice in rehearsal was exceedingly pleasant, and if he retains this feature as notably when he sings in full veice, and if he proves to have dra sung the lines of Otello in a light voice. He was signor Marconi, said to be one of the three teners of Europe who are new competing for the fame of being accounted the greatest. The quality of his voice in reteases has exceedingly pleasant, and if he reteases has exceedingly pleasant, and if he reteases his feature as notably when he sings in full voice, and if he proves to have dramatic stuff in him, he will be sure to make a great hit. Campanini has great confidence in him as well as in all the others of his company, and declares that the initial performance to-morrow evening will move like clockwork. Rehearals have been in progress for weeks, but the orchestradid not get its parts until last Tuesday. The players went through what is called a "reading" rehearasi on Tuesday afterneon, and so interested was Herr Anton Seidl in Verdi's last work that he asked for permission to listen to it. He had already familiarized himself with the plane score, but that gives little idea of the instrumentation, and Seidl therefore sat through the entire rehearasi. The players are such thorough musicians, and the parts had been so accurately copied, that the rehearsal was almost like a formal performance.

When the scene had been satisfactorily rehearsed, the musicians in the orchestra rose and began hastily to put up their instruments. The premptness with which they did this is not even excelled by the day laborers who drop their tools when the noon whistle blows. The orchestra had reheared for three hours, and that was the limit of their centract, Musicians are famous for insisting on the strict terms of agreements relative to rehearsal, and it took some earnest argument on the part of the brothers Campanini to ladues the violinitat to unpack their instruments again for a rehearesi of the fourth act, Desdemona sat in a chair, and sung soitly through the murder scene, and Otello lounged just back of her, and roared his rage as geatly as a sucking dove. The bed on which Desdemona will lie in the public performance stood at th

MRS. JOHNSTON'S VERDICE. Eightoen Thousand Deliars from Francis J. C. Ferris for Money Leaned.

Mrs. Adelaide Johnston yesterday secured verdict of \$18,032.10 against Francis J. C. Ferris, in the Court of Common Pleas. The trial has occupied several days before Judge Daly. Mrs. Johnston was represented by W. Bourke Cockran. David Leventritt. and Frank-

Bair. Mrs. Johnston was represented by W. Bourke Cockran. David Leventritt. and Franklin Bien. Mr. Ferris was represented by De Lancey Nicoli and ex-Congressman Jehn J. Adams.

Mrs. Johnston sued to recover \$18,000, meney loaned, and Mr. Ferris claimed it had been paid in notes. The plaintis proved fraud. The defendant claimed that Mrs. Johnston had agreed to take an interest is his business, but it was shown that there was not a co-partnership. It was claimed that Ferris was an importer of laces, and his business was that of a special ce-partnership. Mrs. Margaret Jones was his special partner. Ferris sold the business to Mrs. Jones's nephew. James R. Cowlin., who was in the employment of the house, for a nominal sum. Cowlin assumed Ferris's liabilities, which amounted to \$175,000. Ferris represented to Mrs. Johnston that Cowlin was solvent, but in a few days Cowlin assigned, after the Shariff had taken possession of his property on confessed judgments, in favor, of Ferris. It was charged that the assignment was fraudulent, and made only after farris had assured all the assignment was fraudulent. and made only after farris had assured all the assets.

APPRARANCES WERE AGAINST MER.

But It Was Not Mary Cowtherns who Cut Vice-Consul France's Furniture to Piccox. British Vice-Consul Gilbert France lives in a fine house at White Plains and keeps a number of servants. Among them, in December last, was Mary Cawthorne, a colored woman, young and propessessing in appearance, who was employed as cook. Her services proved unsatisfactory, and, it is alleged, she was impudent besides. She received notice to quit, and became so surly that her presence in the house was endured with difficulty until the time appointed for her departure.

In the interval things were mysteriously turned topey-turvy in the Fraser household.

Various articles were mutilated or defaced. A

In the interval things were mysteriously turned topsy-turyy in the Fraser household. Various articles were mutilated or defaced. A long, deep scratch was found one morning on the top of the grand plane, the covers of two plane stools were ripped open, and a silken banner was cut in ahreds. Two valuable oil paintings were destroyed, a lot of fine photographic prints ahared the same fate, and all the photographs in the family album were defaced. Lambrequins, rugs, and articles of clething received similar treatment, until Mr. Fraser could reckon his losses at between \$1,500 and \$2,000. An Italian chaffinch belonging to Mrs. Fraser was the last victim of the unknown vandal's malice. It was found dead in its cage.

Buspicion naturally fell on the discharged cook, and it was resolved to expedite her departure. One afternoon, about Jan. 3, Mr. Fraser charged her with the destruction of various articles. Bhe denied her guilt. Then, also says, he fiew into a passion, dragged her into the parlor, pointed to the scratched plane and the ruined pictures, and demanded a confession. She repeated her denial and then, according to her satement, Mr. Fraser dragged her into the yard, choked her, struck her violant blows, and threatened to shove a stick down her throat. She says her clothing was badly forn in the struggle and that she received severe bodily injuries. While she lay a the lawn bruised and exhausted, she declares, however, that she first left peaceably, and that it was when she was caught stealing back to the house that he elected her from the premises and caused her arrest. She was taken before Justice Long at White Plains and held in \$250 bail for the Grand Jury.

Two days before her departure a new butler appeared in the Fraser household. He was John Swanborough, an Englishman, and came highly recommended. He disliked colored servants, and Mary Cawhone's counsel dill the mischlef and caused her expulsion. At all events the troubles of the Frasers did net cease with the cook's departure. Not only were articles des

discharged from her bond and released from custedy.

She has just brought suit against Mr. Frazer in the United States District Court to recover \$10.000 for assault and battery and for malicious prosecution. The case will be up for hearing about May I. Her cennsel is T. McOants Stewart, a young celored lawyer, who was admitted to practice in this State two years ago on motion of Algersen S. Sullivan. seconded by the Hon. Anthony M. Kelley, Mr. Fraser is represented by Wing, Shoudy & Putnam.

Grange County Unwilling to Put Ite Creay

Paupore into the State Asylums.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 14.—There is a grand kick here against the proposition to in-clude Orange county in the bill now pending in the State Assembly which provides that all of the chronic insane paupers of the rural districts shall be turned over to the care of the State asylums. A special meeting of the county Board of Supervisors was held yesterday to take action in the matter, when a strong dele-

LITTLE MAX SCHWARTE IS DEAD. He was an Imaginative Orippie who Once

Max Schwartz is dead and buried. He was the cripple who won fame during the panic which followed the discovery of the fire in the Hospital for the Buptured and Crippled at Forty-second street and Lexington avenue on Jan. 29. It was after supper and many of the children were prepared for bed when 11-year-old May Wilsen started a fire in the bathroom children were prepared for bed when 11-yearold May Wilsen started a fire in the bathroom
which drove every one out of the building and
suffocated Mary Donnelly, the cook. There
were many narrow escapes and brave rescues.
Among the rest Max told how he saved the life
of a deaf and dumb boy named John A. Burks.
"I have get hip disease. See that big thing
on the floor there?" said he, pointing to a barrel-like contrivance of leather and wire, made
to encircle the back, which lay on the floor beside his bed in the Vanderblit Hotel. "Well,
that weighs about a ton. I guess, but it seemed
to weigh more than ever when I caught hold of
Johnny. He has to wear a lot of wires and
things on his legs, and I could not move him,
and he could not do a thing te help himselfceuld not walk, could net hear, and only knew
there was a fire by seeing the smoke. I caught
hold of him with my hands and then caught a
firmer hold of his coat collar with my teeth,
and managed to drag him out into the hall, and
there you bet I was giad to find a big policeman, who carried us both into the street."

This was a story of a truly heroic deed, and
Max was a hero for the little time he stayed in
the hospital after the fire. His father lives at
141 Norfolk street. Mr. Schwartz became
alarmed for his bey's aafety when the other
fires eccurred within a few days, and took Max
home. In March he brought him back. He
admitted then that the rescue stery was not
true. "He had a brilliant imagination," said
Dr. Gibb yesterday, "and I suppose that the
excitement of the fire stirred it up, and he had
aready listeners among the reporters." He died
on Tuosday of brain fever.

ACCUSING AN OLD SOLDIER. Charged With Perjury in Making Application for a Pension.

MIDDLEROWS, N. Y., April 14.—By virtue of orders from the Pension Department. United States Marshal Bunn arrested a day or two since Benjamin T. Cotton, a farmer of the town of Guilford, on the charge of perjury in connection with an application for a pension for alleged disabilities incurred while serving in the war of the rebellion.

While the claim was pending in November last Pensioner Examiner Brown of Binghamast Pensioner Examiner Brown of Binghamton was detailed to investigate and report upon its merits, and it is charged that Cotton then deposed that among other liquines sustained by him in one of the battles before Richmond was the loss of a finger, which was torn from his left hand by the explosion of a shell. The testimeny of other witnesses heard by Examiner Brown tended to show that the mutiation in question occurred by an erdinary accident before Cotton west into the military service. The contradiction of his testimony on this impertant point was followed by his arrest. When arraigned before United States Commissioner Graham for a hearing he pleaded not guilty to the charge of perjury, and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000 for appearance at the following term of the United States District Court at Rechester for trial.

Catton is an old and infirm man, and has heretofore stood well in the community. His comrades of the 121st Regiment, New York Volunteers, in which organization he served, say that he was in fact quite seriously injured in battle by the explosion of a shell, and that he had a hard experience in rabel prisens.



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CRAEED BY THE LOSS OF A CHILD. Young Mrs. Joanson Burns and Muttleton Herself in a Fit of Madaes

Mrs. Sophia Joanson, a young Swedish woman, aged 24, living with her husband and infant child at 104 East 118th street, was arrested for injuring herself yesterday morning and taken to Bellevue, suffering from religious insanity. Last Sunday her little three-year-old girl was buried, and her loss seems to have at feeted Mrs. Joanson's mind. Ever sizes then she has acted queerly and talked incessantly

about her "little Mamie" and religion.

Mrs. Robert Bridgetts, the housekeeper, was in the Joanson rooms one day when a dove flew to the window. Mrs. Joanson immediately said that it was sent by God to call her to

said that it was sent by God to call her to Mamie. Yesterday morning after her work was done she put her hand into the steve, saying that God told her to burn it off. She could not stand the pain and withdraw it. A little while later she appeared before her husband covered with blood and minus a finger. She had cut off the first finger of her left hand with the carving knife.

A physician and a policeman were called. When Officer Wolf of the Twenty-ninth present arrived she was trying to gouge cut her eyes. He asked her why she did so, and she replied that "God told her to." He told her that he would take her to a hospital, where the dector would take her to a hospital, where the dector would take out her eyes for her better than she could herself. She readily consented to so, but at the last moment her pretty face clouded and she exclaimed nathetically." want to see my Mamie." Officer Wolf assured her that he would take her to the child, and the demented little woman threw her arms around him and cried for joy. At the hospital she sang hymns and danced up and down in her religious ferror.

Her husband is a laborer, and both are highly respected in the neighborhood. She will be examined at Bellevue this morning, and, although the physicians do not knew her exact condition, they say that acute cases like hers are most easily cured.

One Editor Assaults Another.

MACON, Mo., April 14 .- Dr. Thomas J. Nor-MACON, Mo., April 14.—Dr. Thomas J. Norris, editor of the Democrat, was assaulted and
beaten into insensibility yesterday by Alexander Hudson, editor of the Times. Hudson
came up behind Norris and struck him on the
head with a heavy iron bar, continuing the
blows until Norris fell to the ground. It is
feared his skull is fractured and death will resuit. The assault graw out of a bitter quarrel
which has been waged between the two Democratic papers here for some time.

Mr. Caudeld's Iron Yacht Launehod. WILMINGTON, Del., April 14.—The Harlas & Hollingsworth Company launched this af-ternoon the iron schooner yacht Sea Fox, being built for Mr. A. Case Canfield of New York. The vessel is 89 feet 5 inches long. 25 feet 2 inches beam and 16 feet 4 inches deep. She is to be attended in the state of the st